

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS
REDUCTION OF TIME OF STARTING.
THE public are respectfully informed, that the proprietors have determined to reduce the fare on and after Saturday, the 1st April, to

Cabin 1s. 6d.
Stowage 1s.
The Morning Packet from Parramatta will leave at eight, the second boat at half-past eleven, a.m.; and the afternoon steamer from Sydney, at four p.m. A new and well appointed omnibus, with careful driver, will be in attendance to convey passengers from and to the boats on arrival and starting.
Freight at very moderate rates, and every attention paid to passengers and their luggage.
Kellie's Wharf, April 1. 5471

STRAM TO THE HUNTER.
THE MAITLAND, THIS EVENING, and every Tuesday and Friday, at 8 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary. 5653

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.
THE STEAM-SHIP PHENIX, will leave for the above district, on Wednesday next, the 5th April, at 9 a.m.
Kellie's Wharf, April 1. 5732

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.
THE TAMAR, Steam-packet, G. Allen, Commander, will sail THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 8 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary. 5653

LINE OF PACKETS FOR MORETON BAY.
THE CHAMPION, will clear at the Customs THIS DAY, and sail in the Evening. For freight or passage, apply to
T. C. THOMAS AND CO., Moulton Bay Packet Office, Albion Wharf. 5896

FOR WIDE BAY VIA MORETON BAY.
THE SCHOONER EFFORT, to sail positively this Evening, Tuesday. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Kellie's Wharf, next the Queen's Wharf, or to
W. RICHARDSON, Kent-street. 5716

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
THE well-known clipper schooner PHOEBE, Captain George Bennett, having much of her cargo engaged, will meet with dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to
SHEPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street. 5629

FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.
THE PACKET BRIG CHRISTINA, Saunders, Master, daily despatched, will sail again for the above port one week after arrival. For terms of freight or passage apply to
SMITH BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex-street. 5792

FOR LAUNCESTON, VIA NEWCASTLE; OR IF SUPERIOR INDUCEMENT OFFERS, FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.
THE FINE SCHOONER CATERINE, 150 tons, Captain Dryden, For freight or passage, apply to the Master, on board, at the Flour Wharf; or at the office of
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO. 5653

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS TO AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
THE A. S. H. P. TASMANIA, 502 tons register, J. C. Tucker, Commander. This ship will sail for the above port in a few days; she has room for a few tons of goods, which will be taken at a low rate of freight.
Cabin and stowage passengers are invited to view the accommodations of this ship, which are very superior.
Particulars of shipping horses or cattle, will be treated with on the most liberal terms. For freight or passage, &c., apply to the Captain, on board; or to
TUCKER, LINGARD, AND CO. 5618

N.B.—The ship is lying at Deloitte's Wharf, where there is a large and substantial stockyard erected, with every convenience for shipping cattle.
5618

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.
THE fine new clipper built brig LOUIS AND MIRIAM, 180 tons register, William Pullen, Commander, will leave for the above port, and will meet with quick dispatch. For freight, apply on board; or to
M. JOSEPH, 396, George-street. 4763

FOR PORT ALBERT DIRECT.
THE SCHOONER COLINA, J. Brown, Master, will sail in a few days. For freight apply to
ROBERT HOW AND CO. Sydney, March 21. 5078

FOR LONDON.
THE fast-mailing A. S. H. P. TROPIC, 382 tons register, Charles Robertson, Commander. Has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. 5798

FOR LONDON.
THE fine A. S. H. P. JOSEPHINE, H. Smith, Commander, 310 tons register. For freight or passage apply to
COOPER AND HOLT, or LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO. 5084

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE first-class ship ST. VINCENT, John Young, Commander, having a great portion of her cargo on board, will meet with quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to
BROWN AND CO. 4321

FOR LONDON.
THE first-class British built Barque MIDLOTHIAN, 414 tons register, Thomas Fyall, Commander. Has the greater part of her cargo on board, and will sail on the 10th April. Has superior accommodation for passengers. Apply to
ROBERT HOW AND CO., or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. 5797

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE A. S. H. P. MARMION, 388 tons, Captain Fletcher, having the whole of her dead weight and a great portion of her light freight engaged.
For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, FANNING, AND CO., or to RAMSAY AND CO. 4779

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE fine A. S. H. P. CITY OF POONAH, belonging to Messrs. Green, Blackwell, C. Nelson, Commander, will meet with prompt dispatch. Has excellent accommodation for cabin and stowage passengers, and will carry an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to
BOYD AND CO. Church-hill, March 25. 5288

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE A. S. H. P. CHINA, 550 tons, Captain Livsey, has room for 500 bales of wool.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to the Captain; or to SMITH AND CAMPBELL. 4931

FOR LONDON.
THE fast-mailing A. S. H. P. CHASLEY, 515 tons, Captain C. F. Aldrich, Commander, is now taking in cargo at Campbell's Wharf, and will meet with quick dispatch. Has superior accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. April 1. 5795

FOR LONDON.
THE fine Barque AL PANDORA, A. 297 tons, Charles Cobb, Commander. This vessel has first-rate accommodations for intermediate passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; or to F. EBSWORTH, or J. B. METCALFE. March 21. 5036

FOR LONDON.
THE FINE BARQUE BLAIR, A. 338 tons, Captain Morley, is now taking in cargo at Campbell's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to F. EBSWORTH, or J. B. METCALFE. March 20. 5574

FOR LONDON.
THE fine fast-mailing A. S. H. P. LADY MARGARET, 384 tons, Captain P. J. Bennett, will leave for the above port in a few days. For freight or passage apply to
HENRY MOORE, Miller's Point. 5675

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.
CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO THE USAGE AT LLOYD'S, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF UNDERWRITERS.
POLICIES underwritten at this Office daily, between the hours of ten and five, and completed immediately upon acceptance.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH, 2685 Lyon's Buildings, 567, George-street. 5685

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO PORT ESSINGTON.
TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received at the French Consul's Office, till Wednesday next, 5th instant, at noon, from persons willing to purchase the above bills, to the amount of two thousand five hundred pounds, more or less.
The tenders to state the rate of exchange in francs per pound sterling.
April 3. 5865

NEW COMMERCIAL BANK.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Bank will be held at the Royal Hotel, on Thursday, the 15th day of April next, at noon, for the purpose of considering the Draft of the proposed Deed of Settlement, a copy of which will be furnished to each proprietor prior to the time appointed for holding such meeting.
By order of the Provisional Committee, EDWARD KNOX, Secretary. 4083

YASS.—Mr. A. CAMPBELL, Surgeon, late of Goulburn, begs to intimate that he has commenced the practice of his profession.
Yass, March 17. 5209

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.
MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell by auction
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, STOCK, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION OF ONE PER CENT.
After the experience of several seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.
Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.
Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.
481, George-street. 5253

ADVERTISEMENTS.
At a Meeting held at Mr. Lyon's Rooms, George-street, Sydney, on the 3rd of April instant,
CHARLES COWPER, ESQ., M.C., in the chair,
The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
"That in consideration of the efficient and long-continued services of Charles Winderley, Esq., as Senior Police Magistrate, extending over a period of twenty years, this meeting is of opinion that a suitable testimonial should be presented to that gentleman on his retirement from the Bench."
That the following gentlemen (with power to add to their number) do form a Committee for the purpose of carrying the above resolution into effect, viz:—
The Honorable the Speaker Dr. Hland, M.C., James Macarthur, Esq., Archibald Michie, Esq., R. Fitzgerald, Esq., Captain H. H. Browne, Captain James, Captain Moore, Mr. G. R. Nichols, Mr. George Hill, Mr. T. W. Cape, Mr. Edward Pether, Mr. Isaac Titterton, Mr. Moses Joseph, Mr. George Wilkie, Mr. John Fairfax, Mr. Daniel Egan, Mr. Robert Bourne, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. Thomas Stubbs, Mr. James Byrnes, Mr. George Osborne, Dr. A. L. Osborne.
3rd. "That William Dawkins, and Arton Billiot, Esqs., be requested to act as Treasurers."
4th. "That George Robert Nichols, Esq., be requested to act as Secretary."
5th. "That these resolutions be published in the 'Sydney Morning Herald' and the 'Sydney Chronicle' three times."
Mr. Cowper having vacated the chair, and Captain Hland, having taken the same, it was proposed and carried unanimously—
"That the thanks of this meeting be due to Mr. Cowper for his able conduct in the chair."
G. R. NICHOLS, Secy. 5903

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.
GREAT SALE OF Shawls, Mantles, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Embroidered and Printed Cashmere Dresses, Tartans, French Merinos, and a variety of Novel FRENCH GOODS, Silk and Watered Damasks and Moreens, Taberets and Chintzes, Embroidered Swiss Curtains, White and ILLUMINATED MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES, BRITISH and FOREIGN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and Napkins, and all kinds of Linens, Shirtings, and Sheetings for Family use, Embossed and Illuminated Cloth Table Covers, Carpets and Rugs, Blankets and Flannels for Family Use, &c., &c., ENORMOUSLY REDUCED IN PRICE, at
DAVID JONES AND CO.'S,
Opposite the General Post Office.
Their reason for adopting this course, the proprietors respectfully submit, must be obvious to all, viz:—the frightful calamities of the times, and the consequent depression of the British industry, and reduced the usual amount of business to a ruinous extreme, spreading alarm, distrust, and disappointment to her remotest colonies—our own with the rest. Messrs. D. Jones and Co., having by them a large and magnificent stock of goods, just arrived by Fifty (50) Cases, ex Chasely, and being in daily expectation of the receipt of other large importations, feel themselves compelled to choose the most judicious course, to risk the keeping a large portion of their stock over till next Autumn, or submit at once to a present sacrifice.
They have decided to adopt the latter course while the fabrics are new. The whole of their magnificent stock will therefore be offered at the English Price. Cash.
Those who can appreciate Bargains in first-rate manufactures, have now a rare opportunity, particularly in the Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, and Family Linen Departments, which are unsurpassed in extent, quantity, and variety, by any establishment east of London.
George-street, Opposite the Post Office 5470

GRINDERY.
THOMAS PEATE, 468, George-street, has received, ex Jane, and now opened, eighteen casks of grindery, comprising every description required, and an early call from his friends, finding they are going off rather quicker than what he anticipated.
March 22. 5150

TO THE INHABITANTS OF QUEANBEYAN, MANEROO, BRADWOOD, BUNGENDO, GUNEROO, AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.
RE-OPENING OF THE GOULBURN STORK, QUEANBEYAN.
THE undersigned returns thanks for past favours, and beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that the old stock of general merchandise having been entirely disposed of, they intend to re-open the above store in two or three weeks with an entire new and well-selected assortment of every description of goods, suitable for all classes of purchasers.
The principle on which business of the above store will be in future conducted, will be quick returns and small profits, which will preclude the possibility of giving credit—consequently all future sales will be for cash only; the proprietors feeling satisfied such terms will be more advantageous than high prices and long credit.
BENJAMIN AND MOSES.
P.S.—These parties, who have not yet settled their old accounts, or overdue promissory notes, are requested to do so without delay, to prevent legal proceedings being taken to recover the same.
5697

HOLLOWWARE CASTINGS, AND BRUSHWARE.
THE undersigned have on sale at their stores, an invoice of hollowware, consisting of:—Saucers, oval and round pots and kettles, Ditto of Falkirk, Company's castings, comprising ash and ring weights, and iron, register stoves, and kitchen ranges, self-heating ranges and fenders, &c., &c., Ditto of brushware, consisting of plasterers' brushes, painters' ground dusters, and sash-tool, hair, cloth, hair, and shoe brushes.
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO. 5788

FIREWORKS. FIREWORKS.
TO STORKERS, SHOOPERS, AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has just received a splendid assortment of London-made Fireworks, consisting of rockets, Roman candles, Catherine wheels, squibs, crackers, blue-lights, &c.
JOSEPH SCOTT, 381, George-street. 5774

TO PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, AND COACHMAKERS.
JUST LANDED, and on sale at WRIGHT'S Oil and Colour Warehouse, 325, Pitt-street, an invoice of Noble and Roll's best London varnish, oils, paints, and dyes, &c., which he intends selling at greatly reduced prices.
Painting, glazing, and decorating done on the most reasonable terms.
5188

FOR SALE, at the Cooperage of the undersigned—
50 Tons of all sorts of
50 Ditto of water oak
100 Ditto yellow oak
800 Beef tierces and pork barrels.
J. C. KORFF. 5895

SHEATHING METAL.—Munt's Patent Sheathing Metal, 22, 24, and 26 oz. On sale by
JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 5846

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND hydraulic pressed Oaten Hay, now landing, ex Runna, from Hobart Town, and on sale by
JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 5832

NOTICE.—The undersigned, late of A. Gravelly's Establishment, has now on hand, making to order a Portable Ship or Cottage Cooking Apparatus, of a large size, warranted to cook better and burn less coal than any yet made in this colony. Any person desirous of seeing this most superior cooking apparatus can, by calling to-day at 152, Pitt-street—of any day in the week, see it in operation.
N.B.—The undersigned will make them any size to suit purchasers.
WILLIAM THORNTON, 152, Pitt-street, Sydney. 5895

ON SALE, ex Catherine Jamieson, 804A ALE, ASPENWALL, PORTER, AND CO. Bank Court, March 30. 5895

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
500 lbs tobacco pipes, each 30 gross
150 ditto ditto ditto 10 gross
Soda ash, 50 per cent.
3 bales three-bushel bags
An invoice consisting of half-pint tumblers, confectioners and covers, cut glass, &c., &c.
H. HARRITT, Broker, 470, George-street. 5463

PRINTING INK. in kegs of 3 dozen and 6 dozen each, and in barrels of 12 dozen. This ink is Smith's, and is Shackle and Lyons' Manufacture. Apply at the Office of this Paper. 5642

ALE AND STOUT.
JUST arrived, per Reginald Heber, and on sale by the undersigned—
Tennent's XXX brown stout
S. Brown ale
Scott's ale and stout.
The above are stronger than any former shipments of malt liquor of the same brands.
ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street 5642

WINE, &c.
ON SALE, at the store of the undersigned—
Port, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and bottle sherries, "Black" and "Mackenzie," in butts, hogsheads, quarter-casks, octaves, and bottle
Claret, in one, two, and three dozen cases, of the highest character
Champagnes, pinks and quarts, in cases and baskets, A. de V. and other first brands
Burgundies, Chamberlains, and Clos Vougeot, in pints and quarts, one dozen cases
Pale brandy, in one dozen baskets, very fine.
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO. 5707

TO FAMILIES.—The undersigned have always for sale, at their Wine and Spirit Store, a large assortment of Wines in pipes, hogsheads, quarter-casks, octaves, and kilderkins. Also, fine Old Port, superior Sherry, Old Madeira, excellent Cognac, Sparkling Champagne, and choice Claret, in one and three dozen cases.
Brandy in dozen cases, Clousen's Pale and Martell's Whisky, &c., and Old Tom.
Whisky, Rum, Gin, and Old Tom.
PORTER AND PEEK, Wine Merchants. 5653

TO FAMILIES.—The undersigned continue to supply families, as well as Wholesale and Retail Dealers, with the best Groceries imported.
PORTER AND PEEK, Importers and Dealers. Coffee thoroughly and evenly roasted without the aid of steam or smoke. 5652

BEEF.—Captains of ships requiring Beef warranted to keep in any climate, cured with Liverpool salt, and packed in St. Ube's salt, can be supplied with the celebrated Brand Watson and Wright, Port Phillip, on application to
JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 5883

PASSOVER CAKES.—All persons requiring Passover Cakes for the ensuing holidays are requested to apply to Mr. Isaac Baker, Liverpool street, who will deliver them at his bakehouse, at the rear of Hough's Flour Mills, Sussex-street, to any person appointed to receive them. Terms, cash on delivery. 5886

ON SALE.
20 HOGSHEADS New Zealand Pork, in prime condition.
10 Tons fine Flour, under market price
20 Tons coarse Packing Salt
30 Cases Van Diemen's Land Apples, in prime condition.
S. ELLIOTT, Charlotte-place. 5916

FOR SALE, by very easy payments, a large family house, in perfect repair, verandah all round, thirteen apartments and hall; four rooms are twenty-three feet long by sixteen wide, four fifteen by sixteen, the others very kitchen, laundry, &c., paddock, orchard, and three acres of valuable vineyard, in all eleven acres, adjoining the estate of J. Morton, Esq., now the residence of the undersigned, to whom apply for particulars, at his coal wharf, Drumm-street. 3321

FOR SALE, the Farm of Geelong, Brisbane Water; a verandah cottage, consisting of five rooms; sixty acres of land, two acres cleared and fenced; an immense variety of fruit-trees, and new-digging brand water; deep water frontage, and a splendid run. Further particulars may be learned from Mr. or Miss HOGAN, Parramatta-street. WITHOUT RESERVE. 5889

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
1000 Ewes, 3 to 5 years old
1000 Ditto younger, and
1000 Ewe Hoggets
now depasturing in the Moreton Bay District. Will be sold either together or separately. The best description of frame have been put to the first and second lots. From the great superiority of the above, they are worthy of the usual terms can be made with the seller for their keep for the next two years.
Apply to GILCHRIST, FANNING, AND CO. 5885

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.
THE undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or in the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England.
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO., Harrington-street, Church-hill. 5953

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.
THE undersigned are cash purchasers of washed and unwashed wools and sheepskins; or will make advances on wools consigned to Messrs. Armitage Brothers, 10555
J. T. ARMITAGE, AND CO. 5897

THE undersigned will make advances on wool, tallow, and other produce consigned to Mr. Robert How, London.
ROBERT HOW AND CO., Lower George-street. 5650

THE undersigned will purchase Wool, Tallow, and other Colonial Produce, or will make liberal Cash advances thereon, if consigned to Messrs. D. Cooper and Co., London.
COOPER AND H

we introduced Phenician or native Maori," "Well," said I, "how long was you a midvinter?" "Satur'n!" "Till the time of Bishop Ulithia's," I called on him when I was second lieutenant of this same aerial wanderer I am now in. I think it must have been 388 of your reckonings. That was the time when the Europe and Northern Asia at that time, and it was not over when we came again in 680—no, I may say in 972—nothing but migrations and was everywhere. But it required a very narrow escape to get us to the other side of the world. For this we had not time, nor perhaps would it be worth the while. Was there any principle involved?" "Not that I could learn, but you should read the historians. We seldom considered any principle, except a poor one. Yet many suppose that whatever may be the immediate moving causes, the workings of evil are at a certain pitch restrained, and the ultimate tendency of all these frightful struggles is to the good. I have no power to say that. That's my own opinion, but the struggle has been severe and protracted, and the event seems yet distant." "It is unwise to despair. You cannot judge as I can of the prodigious progress that has taken place. I have been here on the other side of your round this since I first called on you, Doctor. I have been in London. I looked in at the Chapter Office House." "Why, Lieutenant, you make your years so long. Nobody but persons go there." "I have not passed the ten days of you, Doctor, when Old St. Paul was yetstanding, a hundred years before the present one was built. I had a difficulty in finding a place to pass my respects to her Majesty your Queen, and gave, as you say, a poor one, that's the only one I could find. I am sure that she should be so confidently ignorant of human nature—that Britons should so little understand the British constitution! All history informs you that she regards vital principles very much, and she is least concerned in being everything. I do not speak of political acts. In these it may not be always possible to trace their influence. I speak of the indirect influence on society, which again indirectly influences the State. I have been looking with half an eye that the great redeeming feature of the age, the infallible proof of progress, is the increased personal improvement and influence of the human mind. Truly," said I, "I am very much of that opinion." "You are, I am sure, situated I dare not turn my thought in that direction. A village doctor is a poor business." "How rises worth by poverty depressed," as Samuel Johnson says. Here I signed heavily. "Doctor," said I, "I am sure you are not far apart from the anchor of hope. It is not for me to prescribe to be sure in a case I do not understand. But consider the magnitude of the field of duty is of no consequence whatever. Personally, I have no duties to perform. As a man, there are no duties exercise patience. Consider, moreover, that if you cannot marry on two hundred a year, of which I am no judge, still you are not without the consolations of divine philosophy. As to me, I have no duties to perform. You are to be a man of genius, thought, and learning, would I have sought you?" "May be so," said I, "but then you won't be back for nearly three centuries." "If I do not find you, I shall not find you," said I. "You set too much store by the present life and its material enjoyments. Know thy own work. We look with contempt on your kings and kaisars that fret and fume their little hour of power, and are as soon forgotten as the wind. They are not fitted for illimitable progress in other spheres. Your neighbour's good child that died yesterday enjoys now a promotion that the haughtiest of them could not confer." "Doctor," said I, "I have no doubt of the comfortable acquisitions of an honourable profession, and the blessings which result from the cultivation of domestic affections, as well as the general happiness and elevation of our country. But I have no doubt that the soul cannot be sublimated sufficiently to be independent of it, or rather of them, which depend upon it." "Well, I cannot say that I altogether understand that monetary question—of the emergency, the necessity, the propriety. I perceive that property, whether in merchandise, land, or gold, *terra, bonis, aut cælestis*, is a very evanescent commodity, and it seems to me a puerile thing to scramble for, or anyone else, with such a small and evanescent object in view." "In short, you think," said I, "that we provide too carefully for our ephemeral present existence." "You try to do so," said the Lieutenant, "but you don't. You seek your complacency, when you don't get it, in providing principles and views, adapted for your long future." "How old are you, Lieutenant?" I asked him. "Just turned of seventeen," he said. "Your years are young, and your experience is small. You read, I suppose, but I judge not deeply." "You are more than 292, don't you? That's about 500 of our times." "Not so much," said the Lieutenant. "I was first three years in Saturn, then I did duty raised, both in eight years in the rings. His revolution is about eight of your years. From thence I was taken over into this Comet on her return in A.D. 96. You may say altogether 2200 mortal years." "Something to be a hope you could tell me only about the end of the struggle." "I have no subject except by deduction, or rather what I was taught at school." "Was it the Comet of 1811, or any Comet that did it?" "The proximate physical cause of the event," said the Lieutenant, "was the slow and gradual internal force of Australasia and of the bed of the Southern Ocean, by which first a great wave was sent in a northerly direction, and then, owing to the increased superfluidity of water which the great overabundance of the oceanic drain succeeded." "Geologist, no doubt," said I, "are agreed as to an upheaval; I should like to propound your theory to W. B. C." "I intend to call on him," said the Lieutenant, "the next two days. He lives in the same place on the North Shore, near Sydney, doesn't he?" "He does, you usually find men of merit meditating their lays of leisure in some obscure place. Well, good night, stop." "I am glad, I am glad, a colonial champagne!" (He nodded assent.) "And as to those books I spoke of, I have sought out a number for you. And," "Prodigious!" said the Lieutenant. "See, as you wish to be a philosopher, I will give you this region, I will give you an order on Smith, Elder, and Co., for more. I have a standing credit there." "You are a perfect gentleman," said the First Lieutenant of the Comet.

[illegible]

a good demand for vessels for the next two months, as only about half the fleet is expected.

STATE OF IMMIGRATION ON THE 31st OF DECEMBER, 1847.

	Men. Women. Children.		
No. of Indian Immigrants in the colony	40,916	6,993	3,384
Introduced in 1847	46,845	580	354
	45,761	7,673	3,918

Men. Women. Children.

Returned to their country	1,537	126	11
	2,071	201	24

No. remaining in the colony, 31st December, 1847. 43,600 7,372 3,894

Leaving an increase on the number at the end of 1846, of 2,774 370 210

On this there have been considerably less shipped in all against 988 last year. The passages for the transport averages unusually high: £8 per head has been paid by the last thirteen vessels which left since August.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has continued very dry through the month, to the detriment of the plantations. A heavy partial rain fell at Flaco the last day of the year, but the drought is general; but there is yet time for the plantations to profit by the heavy rains which may be expected during the next two months.

POSTSCRIPT.—January 17.—The overland mail of the 26th October arrived via Calcutta, on Sunday the 17th inst. The Government intended to come forward to the assistance of the colony, by advancing £9 per ton on produce to the extent of £150,000. Notes are to be issued of 5, 10, and 15 rupees each. Instructions have also been given to assure the colony a supply of food and Indian cattle.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE TRACTARIANS.

To the Lord Bishop of London.

MY LORD.—On a former occasion, when I thought it right to relate through the press the proceedings in and heard at Margaret-street Chapel, and to point out the assistance of efficient interference on the part of the diocesan in matters which were manifestly so tangible, if a bishop would only go and see and hear for himself, your lordship was pleased, in your concurrence to rebuke my meddling, and to complain that, in consideration of our long acquaintance, I had not communicated with you privately.

I should have said of myself if I could so far forget the kindness of the assistance I received at your hands as to be wanting in proper and respectful duty to you; but I am so fully persuaded now as I was at the moment of your rebuke, that if the church is the common property of her members, and if persons are warranted in keeping a watchful and interested eye to the indications of her prosperity or the signs of her danger, it matters not where lie the materials for their hope or fear, if I did not see the cause of the church as metropolitan to befriend her. But with the metropolitian head there must ever exist a peculiar sympathy through the provinces which must prevent a faithful son, however distant, from being so cold in his attitude towards her meddling. And, if it should still tilt away that I was wrong, in not communicating with you privately, I can only say that I think experience has amply proved that I was right,—that I did not, in my conviction of the utter hopelessness of any private representation, and that the only chance of obtaining any beneficial interference was an appeal to the pressure of public opinion. For what did I do, but to state the case of Margaret-street Chapel? Just nothing, till it was too late—till the pastor had ripened irreversibly into Romanism, and many of his flock were led to follow his example.

But there is another side to the picture of the evil that your lordship could have arrested? Could you not have gone yourself to the chapel, and seen the huge cross on the table which I saw, and many of the early worshippers of the service commenced evidently lifting their eyes to it, and gazing upon it; and might not your lordship have seen, as I saw, the clergy reverently making signs to it, and kneeling to the chancel, and the reader turning from the people to the altar, and moreover, the Pospel book of devotions, entitled "The Garden of the Soul," lying on the shelves of the pews?—and could you not have seen that in the heterodoxy of the pulpit,—the merit ascribed to the battle of— and—was there nothing tangible for a bishop in all this? Who can doubt but that a timely and energetic interference might have prevented that increasing prevalence of the fearful evil that cannot but endanger the eternal interests of immortal beings, while it has torn up by the roots the union and happiness of many respectable families, and made the enemies of our church and country.

With these convictions, your lordship cannot reasonably wonder that I take up my pen once more on the same subject. The pastors of Margaret-street Chapel are gone over to Rome, and the congregation, and it is to be feared, have been hoped that and experience, in this instance, might have ensured a better policy towards other churches in the metropolis similarly circumstanced.

Dodsworth of the same school with Mr. Oakley—he still unworthily and dishonourably continuing within the pale of a church he is undermining; but his curates are already gone over to Rome, and his congregation is dwindling. And yet, my lord, you do nothing to arrest the mischief. Appeal cannot be made to public agencies; documents like these, which blow hot and cold in the same breath, are utterly unimpressible for good; and the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who should speak to the battle of— I never conversed with any one on the subject, who did not express the conviction that favour for the Tractarians was more prevalent in your lordship than displeasure; and that when displeasure is expressed it is fearfully neutralised by sentiments of a contrary

stepping-stones to Popery, you have, as a lawyer, been doing nothing legally to remove these stepping-stones. May it be said, you have upheld them? It would have been better far, in my humble opinion, in a Protestant bishop, to have gone to such churches, and, if the excommunication were real, to have lifted up his voice, and pulled down the stones, and removed those Popish prayer-books and other offences. But at all events it would have been little enough to have gone from church to church, saying, "Naked ye shall come out, and to have seen, with your own eyes, and heard with your own ears, what has come to such an issue. I would have been little enough to have done anything and everything to show, especially to these endangered congregations, that the bishop of Salisbury is a man of the same Tractarianism. They have never had this advantage at your hands; where, then, lies the guilt of their apostasy?"

Alas! alas for your poor church. I cannot say that you would see in the future doing a handle against her as a church—we must never fail to separate between her constitutional merits and the worthiness of her administrators. I must sincerely do I cling to her, and to your Tractarianism. But I only makes me the more to tremble under the denuded conduct of her administrators. I she is doomed to fall, it will be through the infatuated mismanagement of her heads, and not through the Tractarianism of her feet. Is she setting?—With deeply afflicted feelings remain, your lordship's faithful servant,

WM. CARUS WILSON.

Casterton-hall.

THE LATE JUDGE BURTON.

The Freeman's Journal (the daily organ of the People and Romanism) has the following truthful and unobtrusive obituary notice of the lamented Judge Burton:

"We record, with regret, the death of this eminent judge. He died yesterday, after a brief illness, for he had been a sedulous attendant in the hospital of St. Vincent's, where the removal of his faculties had been for a long period. His death was the loss to the law, and to his demise followed in the regular course of nature, for he survived by many years the ordinary age of man, having been well believed to have attained the age of eighty."

The career of Judge Burton is a remarkable instance of the powers of mind over circumstances. An Englishman and a stranger without family ties or connexions, or any of those aids which contribute to moderate success at the bar, he rose to the highest fortune, fame, and honour which accompany laborious industry and a fine intellect. If he was indebted to any patronage for any portion of his distinction which he afterwards acquired, that source of his success is attributable to his connexion with Curran. Mr. Burton in early life, being in charge of the business of an eminent London firm, was sent over to this country to look after the purchase of a house. He had a long and friendly views with Curran on the subject, who in return quite captivated with the shrewdness and good sense of the modest Englishman, and on the settlement of the question, Curran offered him a partnership in his law business, and his objects if he should prefer to reside in Ireland. The offer was accepted, and Mr. Burton was called to the Irish bar in 1792.

His career was one of the most signal success of his time. He rose rapidly, and obtained a distinguished lead, though he had as his competitors, some of the ablest men that ever adorned the bar of Ireland. In 1806 he obtained a silk gown—in 1817, the rank of sergeant-at-law, and in 1820, the resignation of Judge Mayne, his great abilities recommended him to the vacant seat in the Queen's Bench, which he occupied since, at a period with the highest honours, and with the greatest confidence of his objects if he should prefer to reside in Ireland. The offer was accepted, and Mr. Burton was called to the Irish bar in 1792.

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Major Blackhall said he would not support the motion.

Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Fagan supported the motion; but the latter declined to be called upon to attend to it as attentively as he desired, he moved that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. Walter complained that the debate was not the least interesting, and said that it reminded him of what the Statesmen of the Revolution had said. "If nigger were not nigger, Irishmen would be nigger."

Mr. O'Connell rose to order, and asked if it was probable that such buffoonery should be listened to.

The Speaker said it was very disorderly for any member to designate as buffoonery the speech of the honorable member who had preceded him (Chairs).

Mr. Walter then argued for the necessity of stringent measures to put a stop to assassination in Ireland.

O'Gorman Mahon bore testimony to the wisdom of the members of the house to hear the very argument which could be used by the Irish representatives, and he believed that there could be no question but the most exemplary patience had been displayed by the House of Commons in attending to the Irish members.

Mr. O'Connell then moved to amend the motion to a Parliament in which there was such manifest intolerance.

Mr. Fagan then proceeded with his argument without interruption.

Mr. O'Connell then replied, and divided the house upon his motion.

The gallery was then cleared for a division, and the motion negatived by a majority of 385 to 20.

The other orders of the day were then disposed, and the house adjourned.

THE NEW LIBERATOR.
(From the Times, December 7.)

MR. JOHN O'CONNELL, it must be admitted, has a difficult part to play. Were not every world and every nation in these realms somewhat deeply interested in his fate, it might move our compassion to see a man so unequally matched to his work. He inherits a name associated with all that greatness, and all that nobility and grandeur, and capacity and littleness of motive and principle, which we combine in our ideal of the gigantic character. By the family tenure, Mr. J. O'Connell must bully and swagger, make light of resistance, and defy all opposition, and yet, on the voice of seven millions, and ground the depth of seven centuries, must maintain a perpetual parley with the conqueror, have the last appeal always on his tongue, and entwine with the world the sovereignty and his address to the Legislature, and moreover, as to a nation of bystanders goaded to the point of insurrection. All this demanded something more than power. This world, bad as it is, would not and cannot support enormous outrages, had not a certain deep and noble sympathy with veritable but inveterate wrong imparted a sort of reality to the fearful exhibition. Mr. J. O'Connell is in every respect unequal to the task, and he has only one power not the power to do for it. He has only the power of calling. He seems to be under the impression that everything is to be done by assurance. It is very true that his father was by no means deficient in this gift; but it was not his chief organ of action, and he has not the other qualities. Mr. J. O'Connell appears to think that if a man is only impudent enough, he can with that simple discernment convulse the empire, and extort the admiration of the world. He has not the power, and he regrets that a son of Mr. Daniel O'Connell should betray so slender an appreciation of that extraordinary character.

We need scarcely allude to the circumstances which have failed to excite the sympathy of Mr. O'Connell ought to be very much ashamed of the floor of the house. Whenever we should ourselves be acquitted, as we have been for a fortnight, of mistaking the intentions of O'Connell, the member should engaged to do so. This was but a poor imitation of the interesting posture which yearly convinced the great Liberator to the block, and saw the heads of the room reunited to the members. Last night the speaker's insensibility to ridicule and shame was all that could move him to do so. The hearers of his parentage and position. There was not the great marshalling of facts, the subtle disquisition, and the touching appeal to the senseless indifference to the common sense and to common morality which the young Irish pretender seems to think a sufficient title to the patriot's crown.

The list of the proscribed are posted in Tipperary: Landowners, clergymen, and others who are not in the habit of associating with them, are commonly talked of as soon to be shot; they are actually shot one after another. Armed parties wander about the country, or loiter in vicinities, like sportsmen in quest of game, and shoot at innocent men and women. Archdeacons hounded on the pack. What does Government propose? We might ask how Louis Philippe—how the benevolent Pope, Pius IX.—how any other European Power, would dare sacrifice for Ireland and money, to this country, with becoming modesty, with a tender regard to the vested interest of the assassin, we merely propose to give the Executive power in certain cases to take away arms from those who are determined to use them. This gives Mr. J. O'Connell an opening for the display of his elaborate *naivete*. He coolly stands up in the Senate, and pledges his authority as a constitutional lawyer that it is the indefeasible duty of the Executive to use force, and vigorous character to march about the country under arms, or make his cottage the public armoury of an organized massacre. At all events, Mr. J. O'Connell wishes to see the assassin and the assassin's family, and the Legislature has voted several millions of "Irish relief," and put the landlord out of his land. Mr. J. O'Connell haggles about conditions for the assassin. He must have the assassin's sword for Ireland, and money, he cries, "I ask for money." If we will not, or rather cannot, give it, then his clients, the Thugs, shall not be molested in their useful and laudable vocation.

Perhaps Mr. J. O'Connell's mode of allusion, or rather his mode of allusion, and money, to see that the Legislature has already done so for Ireland is the triumph of his assurance. The empire has sorely crippled itself, its trade, its credit, and its resources, by its unparalleled efforts and sacrifices for Ireland, and money, he thanks? We ask at least an acknowledgment. Mr. O'Connell gives neither. He is the sort of a man who will eat your own dinner before he will give you any.

people to insurrectionary mobs convoked for the purpose, and inculcate forbearance to assassins, whom, nevertheless, they will not allow to be dissuaded. We desire some rule to test the value of their words, and we have found it in this test. He does not see the slightest encouragement to outrage in the priestly denunciation that immediately preceded the murder, or in the speech which called the Tipperary men "murderers," and who afterwards and lampooned the hungry Saxons for not "standing aside" and shooting the weaker of the first decent coat he saw pass. In Mr. J. O'Connor's tale of persecutions, that speech was edifying on the "moral force" system; and certainly illustrates in a remarkable manner the modest assurance of the gentleman who can profess himself its peculiar preacher and proselyte.

THE DEBATE ON THE CRISIS.
(From the Times, December 4.)

A DEBATE of unusual spirit and importance wound up with a climax of interest, and terminated in the appointment of a committee on the terms of the ministerial resolution. The proposed inquiry is to embrace all the causes of the present depression, and to ascertain what is not desirable, nor, indeed, was it possible, to take a large range. It would have been simply a waste of research to examine no end of witnesses, and sift a mountain of facts, merely for the purpose of ascertaining what was not desirable. The restriction on the amount of paper money has had no more share in the origination of our distress than the want of a little ready money to pay a few labourers' wages. The fact that the railways, and the whole capital is sunk, whose acres are yet unproductive, whose heavens have not smiled, whose bankers have frowned on him, and whose mortgages have foreclosed. What is a man's remedy to that? He cannot get it out? It is a maxim in science so to conduct inquiries as not merely to test an hypothesis, but to elicit truth. If physical philosophy had always been content with answering the question of the existence of the atom of the day, we should still have been employed in the slow labour of negative results, and in tediously unlearning what we falsely supposed that we knew. There would have been no more folly in throwing away the investigations of a century for the year of extraordinary significance, in ascertaining that the most momentous and disastrous commercial crisis ever known in this or any other country was not owing to 1 and 8 Vic., cap. 32.

The character of the debate is itself sufficient to show that nothing short of the utmost breadth of inquiry will satisfy the general mind of the country. The subjects are, of course, two or three men to go against a nation, and to their desires to do the deed of an act, the destruction of a limit, and the deprivation of a little bit of paper. Yet, strange to say, everybody has been joined in a debate has his view, not only about the money payable on the railways, about railways, about foreign corn, about sugar, about imports and exports, about taxation, and most other subjects; and wherever an opportunity is given shown to exclude these topics from the consideration of the House, it has not been in order to leave them still undecided, but rather to leave them still under the shadow of prejudice, and in the bonds of a foregone conclusion.

If the debate had exhibited the least inclination to settle into the lists of party and opinion, a speech from a Baring would have been enough to re-open the question, and elicit the same old-fashioned and the scepticism of the positive.

There was a debate in itself. All sides rejoiced in his advocacy. We are bound to say that on some points he spoke with remarkable clearness and precision. To our minds, nothing is more probable than that the same declaration that the general obligation of cash payment, as in the Act of 1819, the Bank of England would have broken down, if not in the night, at least in the October of this year. There is a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but it would have been one much more suited to the atmosphere of Birmingham than the metropolis. The Bill of 1844 has secured the credit of the country.

It could not be much more. Excepting a few casual and rather rhetorical expressions, its promoters and advocates have promised for it more. Certainly we have never known a more certain prediction made than a certain degree of additional security, which one of two remarkable drains of gold had shown to be desirable for the time simply and for the time.

We treated the act of 1844 at the time simply and for the time. It is a matter that paper should be as good as metallic money. That purpose has been answered. We are persuaded it would not have been with the same effect. If on the 25th of October, instead of £8,000,000, there had been £10,000,000, or less, as had occasionally occurred under the former law, the Bank of England would have been added to the list of failures, dragging with it probably the greatest and the most important world-wide, indeed, a letter from the Minister had imparted legal force to bankruptcy and method to ruin. So far we agree with Mr. Pease.

His opponents, however, against the propriety of a Parliamentary committee dictating to the nation how it shall employ its floating capital, how industry shall distribute its earnings, and labour its strength, speculation, and the like.

At the same time he thinks Parliament would do no great harm in throwing out indiscriminately every railway bill that offers itself at the crisis. It appears to us as enough for our purpose. Parliament is not to be used for the purpose. It is not tied to that wisdom which is after the event. If the House may now throw out bills by wholesale because it is not certain that they cannot be passed without aggravating the difficulties of the country, it may throw out bills above a certain estimated capital because it foresees a serious inconvenience certain to arise in the event of their being passed. It may foresee as well see; it may provide for the future as well as mend the past.

By a singular fate, not to say arrangement, the post of honour in the debate was reserved to the author of the Act under trial. Sir R. Pease, in his speech, showed a clearness and force, showing that the bill had not, indeed, answered purposes for which it was not intended, nor obvious evils, which, if it were passed, it would have done.

sumed, and the authority placed in few hands. In compliance with this request, writs of superceases were issued on Tuesday from the Crown Office in Chancery to the commissioners of several commissions above mentioned ; and also writs of superceases for Kent and Surrey; and the commissioners of Greenwich—the principal sewer districts on the south side of the river.

It is understood that, on a consultation with the law officers of the Crown, that they recommended, on technical grounds of arrangements entered into under some local Acts, that the objects of the commissioners would be gained by renewing the commissions of sewers for all sewer districts, to the same persons. This has been done, and the commissions formerly held by about 800 persons, have been separately directed as the sanitary commissioners requested, to a more limited number of persons, and the same persons have been given attention to the subject of sanitary improvements. The renewed commissions are understood to be provisional, and have been granted for two years only. The following is a list of the names of the law officers and gentlemen as they stand in the several commissions, which were all issued yesterday :—

The Right Hon. the Viscount Morpeth, M.P.
The Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P.
The Hon. Viscount Ebrington, M.P.
The Hon. Frederick Byng
The Dean of Westminster
Sir James Clark, Bart.
Sir Edward Wortley, Bart., M.P.
Sir Henry Thomas de la Beche, Knt.
Sir Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.
John Walter, Esq., M.P.
Robert Agnew Slaney, Esq., M.P.
Edwin Christy, Esq., Barrister-at-law
William John Brodrip, Esq., Barrister-at-law
John Buller, Esq., Barrister-at-law
John Richard Owen
Neil Arncliffe, Esq.
Thomas Southwell Smith, Esq., M.D.
The Rev. Wm. Stone, M.A., rector of Spitalfields.
John Hildwell, Esq.
Robert Whitely, Esq., F.R.S.
Thomas Puleo, Esq., F.R.S.
Richard Lambert Jones, Esq.
John Leslie, Esq.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
(From the New York Courier and Inquirer.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—In our market, since the arrival of the Acadia, with dates to the 14th inst. of Liverpool, there is not much activity. Cotton has risen 1¢, and is here and at the south until to-day, when from New Orleans, under date of November 20th, by mail, we hear of a considerable re-action, which has not been measurably followed here, and the cotton may be said to be now lower than before the Acadia's arrival, after being here down one cent. In New Orleans it left off on the 20th at 20 to 2½ of a cent. lower than before the arrival of the Washington—that by the Acadia not having been received there—after having been from 1½c. to 1½c. lower. The telegraphic report to-day, with New Orleans dates to the 23rd in the evening, makes a further re-action, which would probably be counteracted by the Acadia's arrival.

COTTON.—Exports and receipts of cotton at the ports of the United States during the last three weeks, and the corresponding weeks of former years. (In thousand bales.)

To Great Britain.	France.	Other ports.	Total.
1847 24	20	11	55
1846 27	25	4	56
1845 72	20	2	94
1844 67	20	8	95
1843 45	18	6	69
1842 68	18	6	91

Receipts.	Remaining stocks in port.
1847 118	219
1846 148	219
1845 164	219
1844 162	220
1843 180	227
1842 198	198

By making up our tables of cotton later than the general printed reports (viz., to the 20th of November at southern ports), we can take the exports and receipts of cotton for the last three weeks, which show very clearly that when compared with the same time of years, how much less able or willing people have been to negotiate exchange on England than on France.

Our receipts have also been deficient, compared with former seasons, but, on comparison with 1842, this deficiency is fully accounted for by Carolina and Georgia planters holding back their cotton.

Last year the Atlantic coast was not only far extent, but was sold at an unusually high rate, owing to the short crops elsewhere; so that these planters, being easy in their finances for the present, are unwilling to sell at prices which would do them injury. In 1842, however, they perceived that they were not at a mere temporary affair, we may expect the receipts at Charleston and Savannah to be large.

Meanwhile, there are full stocks in the ports, and our receipts are everywhere low, exchanges on Europe are at a low rate, and scarce (if anything, more valuable each week) so that if the next steamer should remove some of the causes of tension in negotiations, which can be done, they, the export may be proceeding very rapidly before Christmas arrives.

THE WESTERN NERVE OF NATIONS.—With Burke and Berkeley in philosophy ; with Swift and Magin in humour ; with Goldsmith in politics ; the spirit of the age is full of eloquence ; with Farquhar and Congreve in comic drama ; with Knowles and Shell in tragedy ; with Hoggan, McDowell, and Kirk in sculpture ; with Macaire and Danby in painting ; with Wellington in war, and Wellesley in the council and in exaltation ; scholarship, what country in the world can produce a greater galaxy than this ! And illustrious Ireland has been the birth of such men, but she has been so poor, so weak, so jealous, which keep Ireland in disunion and weakness, and which, urging on brother against brother, have made her name a by-word and a mockery among the people of the earth, and has been the cause of her fall on earth. Behold how infamously we treat all our illustrious men ! Has Swift a statue ? Has Flood a column ? Has Goldsmith a bust ? Has Sheridan a picture, or Burke a shrine, or Magin a cenotaph, or Barry a niche ? *Dublin University Magazine.*

THE MARRIAGE WITH A DECREASED WIFE.

[illegible]

The statement below will show where the		
Present crop has been shipped to from its		
percentage to 31 December, compared with		
last year. There is a much larger quantity		
shipped to the Cape and Australian colonies		
than last year, with a great increase in		
the Cape and Liverpool.		
Crop 1897-98.		
to the United Kingdom:—		
London	29,944,785	52,674,129
Birmingham	3,344,000	5,600,000
Manchester	1,000,000	111,560
Cardiff	2,064,000	8,155,708
Southampton	1,000,000	209,720
Liverpool	7,512,300	6,200,408
Other ports	2,688,629	74,190,000
Cape of Good Hope	3,488,710	1,683,000
Australian Colonies:—		
Adelaide	100,000	101,379
Sydney	1,861,248	300,480
Melbourne	1,217,724	300,480
Perth	100,000	—
Other ports	229,467	416,700
Other colonies	2,496,704	0.7
Other ports	—	1.4
Total 31 Dec. 1897. lbs. 38,148,108.		
Total 31 Dec. 1896. lbs. 77,052,522.		
shipped at the same time in 1896.		
to the United Kingdom:—	1895	56,760,000
to the Cape	1895	2,500,000
to the Australian Colonies	1895	32,990,000
to the Cape	1896	39,670,000
to the Australian Colonies	1896	36,990,000
to the Cape	1897	36,990,000
to the Australian Colonies	1897	36,990,000
On the last January, the quantity in the		
hour was	lbs. 33,000,000	18,000,000
In stock	—	58,148,108
Shipped as above	—	58,148,108
Total. — lbs. 78,498,108.		
against 93,000,000 lbs. at the same time last		

description. Your lordship must excuse me if I write strongly, for I write with striken and bleeding heart, for the responsibility of the doctrine of my own, and for many years a constant and devoted member of Mr. Dodsworth's congregation, has followed the example of the curses of that church. Ah! what a heavy cross has been laid upon me! she had lived to witness such an event? My lord, the mischief is fearful enough when remote in its operations; but when it comes into the very heart of the church, and when those whom we are fondly loved are the hind-hand, and snaps in sunder far over the long-extended ties of an endearing relationship, then it is that one's spirit is stirred within us, almost to the point of insensibility, and we are around to see who are most to blame in such a catastrophe. And what can be said in such a case? Here is a young female in a family, unsupported by a single friend in Tracton view, and the friends of Mr. Dodsworth's congregation in his better days—conscientious, too, I do not not, and unlikely to fall into the flagrant inconsistency, so prevalent amongst that class of people, who are so ready to give preference to episcopal authority, and yet not scrupuling to set aside when it suits their purpose, no humble and confiding, she imperceptibly becomes the confidante of her pastors, for no Episcopal caveat or interposition of the bishop is naturally construed into an exception; nay, the confidence that has been reposed in Mr. Dodsworth on the part of the laity, and the confidence of the church in the position which he holds in the church, may well induce such an unsuspecting mind to conclude that all is right; and now she is gone to other worlds, than that of Lord Jesus, and other worlds than that of the inheritance of faith that the inheritance of the bartered away the privileges and Protestantism for the thralldom and superstitions of Popery.

My lord, the responsibility of this widespread mischief lies mainly for your door. If the avowed Tractarians so manifestly for the

person Curran, that he named him one of his executors.".

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DECEMBER 8.

Mrs. F. O'CONNOR moved for a select committee to inquire and report on the means by which the dissolution of the Parliament of Ireland was effected, and the effects of the measure upon Ireland, and upon the labours in husbandry and operatives in manufactures in England, and on the probable consequences of continuing the present system in the British countries. The honorable member praised himself and his relations—vituperated all who disagreed with him—and concluded by reading a long list of names.

Sir G. C. thought it would have been wiser of the hon. gentleman not to have raised the question, which would lead to a discussion terminating in no practical advantage.

Mr. O'CONNOR then rose, and declared that Mr. O'Connor to be cautious how he accused others of ignorance of Irish history, seeing that his own acquaintance with it was so very limited. The hon. gentleman had been guilty of many errors in address, and had over and over again placed the name of Mr. Grattan amongst the list of enumerated rebels. Mr. Grattan, however, was no rebel, and the assertion that he was a rebel was a gross abuse of the course pursued by Mr. O'Connor in setting party against party, instead of endeavouring to effect a conciliatory feeling amongst all parties.

Mr. J. O'Connell spoke in favour of repeal. Mr. Trevelyan was so far from agreeing with Mr. O'Connell, that he thought no hint should be suffered to interfere with the measure, and that the Government to stay the hand of the assassin in Ireland.

Mr. Reynolds regretted that the motion of Mr. O'Connor had been brought forward at such a season, for the question involved in his motion was one at which every Irish member should be present.

your eyes, said the pastor, wipe his mouth, and ask for more. The man was not to be satisfied gratified, abuse you for your utter indifference to his cravings. Such is his voracity, his swallow, and his composure, that if you are not ready with another mouthful, he will be angry. If he will swallow you whole you are not smoking, and he will swallow his throat, will hollow after you, "What a selfish brute are you!" He asked, "What had Parliament done?" Ministers, "He had all the other members of the hostile people of the country."—"I am bound to say that I never heard in this house a single instance of thoughtless carelessness for the people," he made that declaration hastily and hotly, and I now repeat it calmly and deliberately. If I did ask for money, have we not a right to ask for it?" The glutton who swears at his roast because he has not enough to eat, is not so good enough for his dinner, is not half so unreasonable. In that case the poor bird is insensible to his reproaches, and he has nothing to blush at for proposing to eat him. He is plucked, roasted, and devoured, unfortunately he hears ourselves abused for the insufficiency of the meal we afford.

Mr. J. O'Connor is well known to be the champion of the moral force principle, as opposed to the "physical force" doctrines of Young Ireland. It is for doing all by suasion and argumentation, and such gentle methods. He has been much abused for this, and he maintains some ascendancy over the cut-and-thrust zealots who disputed his throne. The coolness necessary to the support of these pious maxims has been imagined from the display of that night. He first from Ardenmore, and apologizes for murderers in general, as dealing too far tat with the land-lords. It is no single instance had he been prudent that he should show the slightest encouragement to outrage and "moral force" heroes who go about picking off landlords, it was only justice to show to the House of Commons there had been guilt on the other side. He said that the "moral force" was

the Government, and must continue; but that it had secured the convertibility of notes, and prevented a considerable recurrence of the calamities which have so frequently arisen from the want of a convertible currency. It did not promise more from his bill, except in a few warm expressions, and except that he certainly did seem to expect, on insufficient grounds as appeared to us at the time, that for the future the circulation of the country would be regulated strictly with reference to the foreign exchanges, and that it was highly desirable it always should be so. There was a gap in the speech, which we filled up with the subject which we pointed out at the first, and which he subsequently attempted to supply. The gap remains to be filled, and he now fills it by alleging that the circulation of the Bank notes is not being more cheap of their discharges to speculation from 1844 to 1846. This we think rather hard—hard, at least, in the Premier during that period. Why expect the Bank to do more than it has done? The notes—in Governors than in Premiers? In Mr. Cotton than in Sir J. Peel? The Bank only fed capital to the companies which Parliament introduced into existence. The Senate authorised the capital to be raised. The Bank issued it. The latter was more excusable, because it did so by the instates of law. However, this only proves all parties in the wrong.

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK COMMISSIONERS.

THE several commissions of sewers are renewable every ten years. The periods of the expiration of the commissions for the parishes of the Holborn and the Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, and the Poplar districts—occur this month.

The Metropolitan Commissioners of Inquiry have, in their first report, which has been laid before her Majesty's government, and printed by command, on several grounds strongly recommended that the whole of the commission

SIR.—We have to call the attention of our readers to a very important question, whether the marriage of a peer with a peeress is or is not legal. The case has been argued during the past week, and on Saturday Lord Denman and the other judges of the Court of Exchequer delivered their separate judgments, and decided that, according to the usage of this country, such a marriage is absolutely null and void; and as a matter of course all the children of such a marriage are illegitimate. From what we understand, the result of the decision placed in the most unpleasant position by this decision: but, as Lord Denman observed, they ought to have been well advised before they gave their decision. It is not probable that any aware was at least possible to leave the case to the judges of the House of Lords, but we must be much doubtful whether the decision of the Judge of the Bench will be reversed. —*Observer*, Nov. 22.

CAPTAIN CHADS, C.B. (1835), of the Excellent gunnery-ship and Royal Naval College, at the Mauritius, was promoted to this post on this morning from the First Lord of the Admiralty of his Lordship's having conferred upon him the good service pension of £150 per annum, vacant by the promotion of Captain William F. D. Chads, of the *Reine*. Captain Chads's services are thus given briefly in Allen's *New History*:—"Captain F. D. Chads was midshipman of the Excellent at the Battle of Trafalgar, and was afterwards lieutenant of the *Ipheigenia*, and assisted at the reduction of the Isle de Bourbon, and succeeded to the command of the storming party of the *Reine* at the capture of the French frigate *Norman*; and captured in the *Reine* the French frigates at Port Boud Est; was senior lieutenant of the *Jays*, and was captured, after a highly honourable defence, by the United States Frigate *Cerberus*, and was taken to the United States, where Captain Lambert was afterwards made the Columbia at the reduction of Guadeloupe in 1816; and Arrived in the

